

Sophie has seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The hardest question to ask is why the restaurant couldn't stay in the family.

"That is tough," Bob Madej said. "It's not an easy business. You're here 16 hours a day, seven days a week. I've been part of this since I was in high school, mopping floors with my brother.

"Maybe something could have been worked out a few years ago where one of the sons could have taken it over. But it didn't happen. And it's best now. There's no strings attached. We're all set. And Mom's happy. Now she'll have time to spend with the grandchildren and great-grandchildren. And that's important"

Bob, a district manager for Superior Coffee, paused and looked across the counter. "I met my wife (Teresa) here," Bob said. "I was working behind the counter when she walked in. Her sister was working in the kitchen. Maybe it won't be as emotional for my mom . . . But I have a lot of memories here, too."

It's important for future Wicker Park residents to understand the memories within the walls of the restaurant. That is the purpose of the commemorative plaque. On Thursday, through an old white bullhorn, Jaconetti read the plaque honoring the Busy Bee. Sophie watched, her head bowed in humility. She cradled her 1-year-old great-grandson Anthony, who someday will hear stories about his grandmother's great restaurant.

Her hard thumbs fidgeted nervously as Jaconetti reached the last sentence on the plaque. ". . . She may be gone from the Busy Bee, but not from our memories and hearts." And honey-soaked tears fell from the eyes of a city's queen bee.

INTRODUCTION OF BUFFALO COIN ACT OF 1998

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the sixtieth anniversary of the issuing of the Buffalo Nickel. This nickel is still very popular and widely collected today. It remains a respected and cherished symbol.

That is why it is my pleasure to introduce the House companion bill to S. 1112, sponsored by Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL of Colorado. S. 1112 authorizes the minting of the original Buffalo Nickel design on a new commemorative silver half-dollar coin to help honor our nation's Native Americans. While this coin will be minted at no cost to the government, it will help raise funds for the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, which is scheduled to open in 2002. These funds will be used to set up an endowment and an educational outreach fund.

This coin has already received the full endorsement of the U.S. Mint's Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee and now needs our support in order for it to be minted in 2001.

This legislation is a bipartisan effort and has 17 original cosponsors. I ask my colleagues to join us in supporting the Buffalo Coin Act of 1998.

INDIAN HEALTH EQUITY ACT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would fix an inequity in the current reimbursement rates for low-income Native Americans who receive health care through the Indian Health Service (IHS).

Under current law, a 100 percent Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) applies for the cost of services provided to Medicaid beneficiaries by a hospital, clinic, or other IHS facility, as long as they are run by the IHS, tribe, or tribal organization. While IHS facilities (usually in rural areas) are eligible to receive the 100 percent FMAP, similar services provided through IHS programs (usually in urban areas) receive only 50–80 percent reimbursement depending on the service.

My legislation would fix this inequity by raising the IHS program FMAP to 100 percent as well.

Equalizing the FMAP for health care received through IHS programs is especially important given that roughly half of the nation's Native Americans now live in urban areas. Furthermore, many urban IHS programs are run through Federally Qualified Health Centers whose state funding have been threatened by repeal of the Boren Amendment.

Passing this legislation would benefit IHS programs in over 35 cities throughout the country and would have little impact on the federal budget. Informal estimates illustrate that equalizing the FMAP for IHS programs would cost \$17 million over the next 5 years.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Indian Health Equity Act.

IN HONOR OF COLONEL NATHANIEL P. WARD, III

HON. JOHN H. CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a truly exceptional citizen whose entire life was spent in service to his country.

Colonel Nathaniel P. Ward, III, a native of Durand, Wisconsin, was born February 29, 1912. He attended Stout Institute, in Menomonie, Wisconsin before entering U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, from which he graduated in 1934. Upon graduation, he married Evelyn Gardner of Hampton, Virginia.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, he served in company assignments with the Second Infantry at Fort Brady, Michigan; the 14th Infantry in the Panama Canal Zone; and the 66th Tanks at Fort Benning Georgia. He served in the European and Asian-Pacific Theaters of Operation.

While serving in Europe he took part in 4 major campaigns, including those of Normandy, Northern France, the North Appennines, and Rome-Arno. As Commander of the 637th Tank Destroyer Battalion in 1945 he participated in the Luzon Campaign which resulted in the liberation of the Philippine Is-

lands. During the occupation of Japan, Colonel Ward was assigned to the staff of the 1st Cavalry Division and as a battalion commander.

After tours in Canada and the Pentagon, Colonel Ward served in Vietnam as a senior advisor and Chief of Staff of the Military Assistance Advisory Group from 1958–60. Upon returning to the U.S., he assumed duties with the XXI U.S. Army Corps from which he retired in 1964. After his retirement from the U.S. Army, Colonel Ward and his wife Evelyn lived in Hampton, VA, where he was active in the Hampton Historical Society and the Lions Club for over thirty years.

Colonel Ward's passions were his family, the U.S. Army—especially West Point—and the cavalry. He was extremely proud of his service in Vietnam. Two of the soldiers under his command, killed in 1959, were originally left off the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, DC, considered to have died before the conflict began. Through Colonel Ward's efforts, their names are now the first ones inscribed on the Wall.

Colonel Ward served our country well, and made us proud. He passed away on April 3, 1998, and was buried with full honors at Arlington National Cemetery. He is survived by his devoted wife, Evelyn, his daughter Chartley Rose Ward and son Nathaniel P. Ward, IV, also retired from service in the U.S. Army, three grand children and a great-granddaughter.

IN HONOR OF PAUL O'DWYER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the passing of Paul O'Dwyer, a man who fought in the interests of justice without counting the costs. As "the people's lawyer," Mr. O'Dwyer dedicated his life to defend those unable to defend themselves.

Immigrating from Ireland in 1925, Mr. O'Dwyer began his American experience as a foreign face on the streets of New York City, surviving purely by hard work and street smarts. Working as a longshoreman, Mr. O'Dwyer put himself through undergraduate studies at Fordham University and law school at St. John's University.

As his fellow Americans faced the pressures of the Great Depression, Mr. O'Dwyer committed his legal smarts to the defense of those struggling to earn an honest living. A labor lawyer in days when labor was scarce, he often worked without compensation, guided not by self-interest or commercial impulse, but a calling to social justice. Mr. O'Dwyer's efforts on behalf of the working man earned him the suspicions of the House Un-American Activities Committee, his defense of labor leaders like "Red Mike" Quill raising speculation that he was a communist. Such accusation always lacked sufficient evidence.

A champion of civil rights in the fifties and the sixties, Mr. O'Dwyer fought passionately in southern courtrooms to integrate publicly subsidized housing. Mr. O'Dwyer's philosophical difficulties with the Vietnam War culminated in his leading anti-war delegates as they walked out of the 1968 Chicago Democratic convention. This brave act of defiance against the establishment would later be used against Mr.